

CAPTURE CREW AFTER FELLING TWO ZEPPELINS

Germany on Other Destroyed
Craft Burn to Death.

15 ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLAND

Report Thirty Britons Killed
by Aero-Bombs.

Harvest of Destruction in Nu- merous Air Combats.

London, Sept. 25.—With three of Germany's biggest and latest types of Zeppelins brought down on English soil within many weeks, Britons to-day believed London is now more secure against air raids than ever before. Reports indicate that anti-aircraft guns scored the hits on the two big airships, which were destroyed Saturday night. The latest estimate of casualties put the number of British women and children killed in the raid at thirty. One hundred and ten were injured. Of this number twenty-eight were killed and the ninety-two injured in the metropolitan district of London.

15 Airships in Saturday Attack.

Fourteen or fifteen airships took part in the big raid Saturday night, the last official statement to be issued by General French declared. Only three of the Zeppelins approached London for an attack, however, and they were driven off by the anti-aircraft guns. The two airships brought down fell near the little village of Mangold. Bodies of the crew of one of the air cruisers were found scattered about their burned craft badly charred. Twenty-two men, comprising the crew of the second, were made prisoners by a lone constable, who was the first to reach the scene of the wreck and in turn gave them over to the military authorities.

Thousands saw the first Zeppelin, which was entirely destroyed, fall like a flaming comet thru the sky. Sight-seers flocked to Essex county through Sunday and today to view the wreckage of the big airship. The airships and other parts of the Zeppelin, less seriously damaged, were gathered together by members of the royal flying corps, however, for inspection, and souvenir hunters were kept at a distance.

Residents of the Essex villages where the raiding monster was sent to their doom are absolutely unmoved by the visit of the Zeppelins. When the airships, coming like madmen, were brought to destruction. But after the night of the raid was over the Zeppelins lay, each a shattered wreck of twisted debris. One of the machines fell within half a mile of a village with a population of barely more than 1,000. Three of the airships brought to the ground within three weeks by English gunners seems to have maintained them a certain confidence that they will be protected no matter what comes.

Expressions of commendation for the advance in the methods of the defense adopted for London and other sections of England came from the press and officials alike today.

French fliers, 250 Mile Trip.

Two French fliers made the trip from France to Essen, where the great Krupp works are located, a journey of more than 250 miles, where they dropped twelve bombs and returned safely.

French reports also declare fliers of that nation brought twenty-three German fliers to earth in the last two days. Great Britain adds a claim of five German aviators brought down, a total of twenty-eight. Berlin makes the statement that twenty-four allied machines were shot down twenty on the Somme front. The statement from Berlin admits the loss of six machines and London admits the loss of five.

Berlin Reports Zeppelin Loss.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—Loss of two Zeppelins in Saturday night's raid on England was officially admitted by the Admiralty today.

Zeps Started Big Fires.

Berlin, Sept. 25, (via London).—Extensive fires were observed to have been caused by the Zeppelin bombardment of London and the English Midlands counties on Saturday night it was announced today in the official report on the air raid.

Two of the Zeppelins were lost as a result of the fire of anti-aircraft guns in London the statement adds.

It reads: During the night of September 23, twenty-four naval airships dropped bombs on London on places of military importance and on the Midlands counties. Large fires were everywhere observed to result, these remaining visible for a long time.

Previously, before crossing the British channel, the airships were fired upon by guard vessels and during the attacks they were under an extraordinarily heavy fire of incendiary shells from numerous batteries in well directed volleys. Two of the airships fell victims to anti-aircraft guns, at London. All the others returned undamaged.

BOMBS KRUPP PLANT

Aviator Won Anti-War Fame Flying
From Paris to Berlin.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Lieut. Henri Dautcourt, who in company with Captain De Beauchamp, flew over Essen dropping several bombs on the home of the Krupp works was celebrated long before the war broke out. Lieutenant Dautcourt was born at Troyes in 1879 and is one of the most famous long distance fliers in France.

In April 1913, Lieutenant Dautcourt flew from Paris to Berlin and in the following October made a flight from Paris to Cairo by way of Constantinople. On his arrival at the Turkish capital, he was congratulated by Talaat Bey. Lieutenant Dautcourt has been at the front since the beginning of the war. He has been commended in army orders several times. Captain De Beauchamp has commanded a squadron on the eastern frontier since the outbreak of hostilities.

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EAGLE ATTACKING FRENCH AIRMAN IS CAUGHT IN WIRES AND BROUGHT DOWN



An eagle caught in an aeroplane's flight. The recent flight of a French aeroplane brought to earth a large eagle caught in the fine mesh of the machine's framework. It is probable that the bird had attacked the airman. The largest birds are too agile and speedy in the air to be run down.

IN "PORCH" TALK IN BUCKEYE STATE

Wilson Opens Novel Campaign Hughes Opens Three Days' Campaign in Ohio.

From Shadow Lawn. Campaign in Ohio.

Tells Business Men Labor a Protective Tariff Is Star Plea in Form of Co-operation.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 25.—President Wilson opened his "porch" campaign here Saturday with a speech to a delegation of New Jersey business men gathered at Shadow Lawn. Outside of his speech of acceptance, it was the first address he has delivered since his nomination.

President Wilson declared his surprise at the chief cloud upon the American horizon is the relations between capital and labor. So long as capital and labor are antagonistic, he said, there will be danger.

"I do not regard the principle of the eight-hour day as arbitrable," said the president. "I made that plain at the beginning of the railroad conference."

Mr. Wilson said he believed in an eight-hour day because under it men do better work. He cited court decisions to show that an investigation was the only way to tell whether the railroad could afford an eight-hour day.

He went into the details of the negotiations with the railroads and the employees. He declared from the beginning he did not ask either side whether the solution he suggested was acceptable to them.

The president declared that labor is not a commodity but a form of co-operation. He urged the necessity of a better understanding between capital and labor.

"It would be intolerable for the commerce of the country to be held up," said Mr. Wilson. "The danger in the situation was that the people of the nation were not represented."

The president pointed to support given by Republicans in congress to his plan. He said:

"This had to be done at the time it was done. The president declared that America had devoted itself 'time out of mind' to peaceful pursuits and that business is the expression of this object."

"When business has come over American business recently," he said.

"There never was a time when the pulse of energy and success beat so high in the blood of America," he said. "But improvements are to come. America is about to release her energy. The problems that are before American business are world problems. Some look backward."

President Wilson, replying to the address of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, said:

"The action in respect to the eight-hour law for railroads, said: 'When we are discussing the railway situation, we are discussing the most important thing was to bring employees and employers to understand each other better.'"

A way must be found, President Wilson said, for preventing a repetition of a situation like the threatened railroad strike.

"I invite all subscribers to suggest a method," he added. "America is never going to say to an individual, 'You must do this.' It is going to tell organizations of men that they shall not interrupt the life of the nation. The entire program for the solution of the railroad problem proposed by me to congress is going to be passed."

After discussing the railroad situation fully, Mr. Wilson rectified the legislative program of his administration. He was frequently interrupted by applause. At the end everybody cheered.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennison had been here ten days. They were apparently in the best of health when they started on their walk but the woods are deep and after a little time no human assistance was required. The absence has caused alarm for their safety. Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, an attorney and brother of Mrs. Dennison, is expected here late today to participate in the search.

Disaster Attorney Felicitus in Boston endeavored to stimulate the search by asking the authorities at Colebrook, N. H., to render all possible assistance in the effort to find them. Daniel E. Coakley, Mrs. Dennison's brother, announced, before leaving today for the search, that a reward of \$1,000 would be paid for the discovery of the couple.

Governor McCall, also wired to Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire, asking the assistance of the authorities of that state in the hunt for the missing couple.

Orleans were sent to the employees of the Connecticut Valley Timber company and the International Paper company, near Davids Notch, to abandon all work and join the search.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 25.—Thru her marriage to Dr. Samuel Fetter of Portsmouth, Ohio, Mrs. John C. Mays, widow of the Kentucky coal baron, forfeits half his fortune, estimated at \$20,000,000. She met Dr. Fetter in Florida last winter.

75 PERCENT OF U. S. EXPORTS OF WAR MATERIAL

For Gunpowder, Alone, \$175,000,000 in One Year.

\$135,000,000 Paid by War Nations for Autos.

KEEP 5,000,000 MEN BUSY

Industrial Preparedness Needed to Meet After-War Conditions.

U. S. Exports Break Record at \$4,333,658,000 in Year.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The total exports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1916, amounted to \$4,333,658,000. According to the New York Times, which is enthusiastically supporting President Wilson and which has made a careful study of the subject, three-fourths of these exports constituted war trade. That is, of the export trade of the United States during the year ending June 30, \$3,249,000,000 was due solely to the European war. What does that mean? It means that the amount received from the war trade would be more than sufficient to pay 3,000,000 workmen \$3.50 a day for an entire year, of \$12 days.

\$37,000,000 for Cartridges.

Of course, some workmen received much more than \$3.50 a day. Others received less, but allowing for these variations and for the share which went for material, rent of buildings, interest on plant, wear and tear of machinery and employers' profit, it is a perfectly reasonable assumption that the average workman were paid their entire wages out of the receipts for war materials.

Among the war exports we find \$173,000,000 for gunpowder, \$2,000,000 for dynamite and \$252,000,000 for all other explosives; \$18,000,000 for firearms; \$7,000,000 for cartridges; \$1,000,000 for aeroplanes; \$24,000,000 for barbed wire, used in making defenses; nearly \$100,000,000 for horses and mules; \$1,000,000 for automobiles and parts thereof.

Hughes for Industrial Preparedness.

Of course, the instant that peace is in sight the demand for all these things must cease. In fact, many of the contracts already awarded to American manufacturers contain a clause permitting cancellation at any time the war shall end.

In his western speeches, Governor Hughes is urging that a definite policy of industrial preparedness be adopted and his previous speech at the necessity thereof meets with enthusiastic response from every workman, every farmer and every manufacturer in his audience.

Exports Set World Record.

Report Issued Today Pushes Figures Above Half Billion.

Washington, Sept. 25.—American export figures for the half year ending June 30, 1916, broke a record issued today by the department of commerce which shows that goods sent abroad in the first half of the year were valued at \$2,166,829,000, a record not only for this country but for the world. The total of all previous years was \$1,510,000,000, a record not only for this country but for the world.

Exports decreased in August the total of \$199,247,391 being \$47,000,000 below that of June, the record month. It was greater, however, than the total of all previous Augusts. Exports for the year ended with August aggregated \$4,758,000,000 and the imports \$2,300,000,000, a record for the far in advance of those for any similar period. Of the August imports, 66.5 per cent entered free of duty compared with 77.5 per cent in August, a year ago.

Gold Receipts Also Break Records.

The favorable trade balance for August was \$29,000,000 compared with \$19,000,000 in August a year ago against the United States.

The net inward gold movement for August was \$29,000,000 and for the year \$410,000,000, a record breaker. Last year the net inward gold movement was \$246,000,000 and the year before was \$200,000,000. Gold imports in August were \$41,238,716 against \$61,191 in August, 1915, and \$5,045,219 in August, 1914.

E. P. HARRIS IS DEAD

(Continued from Page One.)

turned to Topeka, and in 1873 was appointed clerk of the state printer. He held this position until 1891. Shortly after this time Mr. Harris entered the employ of Crane and Company, proprietors of the Topeka Star, and he held this position until his health forced him to quit.

Mr. Harris was well known over the country as an expert proofreader, and his services were frequently sought by eastern publishing firms on large and important jobs. He had the distinction of knowing personally every governor of Kansas before Kansas was a state and since that time. It was while employed on the Lawrence Tribune that Mr. Harris set type on the editorial of the admission of Kansas as a state.

A remarkable fact about the veteran printer was that he never forgot, even to the last hours of his life, he retained his mental faculties to the last.

Since the death of his wife five years ago, Mr. Harris has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hill, at 1121 Harrison street.

700 FRESHIES AT HARVARD

University Opens 281st Year—To Form College Regiment.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 25.—A freshman class estimated to number 700 is now on hand for the opening of the 281st year at Harvard university today. Because of the infantile paralysis epidemic students are being kept in the dormitories and it is not known whether they will be exposed to the disease and precautions were taken to prevent any possible infection.

The principal innovation this year is the institution of the department of military science headed by Captain Constant Gordon U. S. A. The classes in this department a Harvard regiment will be recruited.

AMBASSADOR PAGE UNDER FIRE.

American Minister Had Two Narrow Escapes, Says Report.

Rome, Sept. 25.—On his trip to the Italian front, the American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, had two narrow escapes from Austrian shells fired by the Austrians. He returned to Rome today, accompanied by Captain Elvin R. Heiberg, the military attaché, the American embassy, and Lieutenant Colonel Dolomites region that they were endangered by the fire of the Austrian artillery.

PROSECUTE BAKERS?

Secret Secret Pact, Causing Bread Cost to Jump 6 Million, in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The cost of bread in Chicago for a year will jump \$6,843,000 as a result of the proposed increase in prices announced by the bakers, effective Thursday. This morning the cost of a loaf of bread was 10 cents, but the proposed increase would raise it to 16 cents for the present 5-cent loaf, to take effect Thursday.

A secret meeting is said to have been held here last night by members of the Chicago Bakers' Association, at which it is thought an agreement to boost prices was made. United States District Attorney Clynne said today he was not prepared to take any action until the War Baking company, one of the largest Chicago bakeries, carried advertisements in local papers announcing a price increase of 6 cents for the present 5-cent loaf, to take effect Thursday.

There is another day for the Kansas school children to cheer up on their calendar. A proclamation by Governor Capper decreed October 9 as fire prevention day in the state. The proclamation is being distributed to all schools in the state. The purpose of the day is to give special fire waste and safety first instructions to the children.

ANOTHER SPECIAL DAY

Governor Capper Proclaims October 9 for Fire and Accident Prevention.

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